CONTINUED FROM THESDAY

cruited me had joined the group, and I could not help answering, "Well, sir, I was told that you took anything

I think they called it "Yankee im-pudence," anyhow it ended my re-

Blighty to Rest Billets

The next morning, the captain sent for me and informed me: "Empey, as a recruiting sergeant you are a wash-out," and sent me to a training depot.

After arriving at this place, I was bustled to the quartermaster vtores and received an awful shock. The quartermaster sergeant spread a commenced throwing a miscellaneous assortment of straps, buckles, and other paraphernalia into it. I thought he would never stop, but when the pile reached to my knees he paused long enough to sey, 'Next, No. 5217, Arda 'B' Company." I gazed in bewilderment at the pile of junk in front of mp and then my eyes wandered bround looking for the wasan which. of mp and then my eyes wandered around looking for the wagon which was to carry it to the barracks. I was to carry it to the barracks. I was to redely brought to earth by the quarter exclaiming, "Ere, you on address.

platoon leader came to the resquickly he assembled the equipment.

steel half-moons. My legs were enolor, with my trousers overlapping hem at the top. Then a woolen khaki woolen shirt, minus a collar, beneath this shirt a woolen belly-band about six inches wide, held in place by tie strings of white tape. On my head was a heavy woolen trench cap, with buge ear laps buttoned over the top. Then the equipment: A canvas belt, with ammunition pockets, and two wide canvas straps like suspenders, called "D" straps, fastened to the belt in front, passing over each shoulder, crossing in the middle of my back, and attached by buckles to the rear f the belt. On the right side of the belt hung a water bottle, covered with felt; on the left side was my bayonet belt hing a the left side was my bayonet order to make the left side was my bayonet order to make and scabbard, and entrenching tool.

A dull rumbling could be heard. The sun was shining. I turned to the man on my left and asked, "What is the noise, Bill?" He did not know, but noise, Bill?" He did not know, but my entrenching tool, carried in a canwas case. This tool was a com-bination pick and spade. A canwas haversack was strapped to the left side of the belt, while on my back was the pack, also of canvas, held in place by two canvas straps over the

#### GAS, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION OR A SICK STOMACH

"PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN" RELIEVES STOMACH DISTRESS IN FIVE MINUTES

Pape's Dispensin will weeten a sour, gassy or out-of-der stomach within five minutes. If your meals don't fit comfortably,

Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take cont case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour risings, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, fullness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches or divinees the straw bother you, mate? iebilitatng headaches or dizziness. It's worked through my uniform and I This will all go, and besides, there will can't sleep."

be no sour food left over in the stom
In a sleep. uch to poison your breath with nau-

Pape's Diapepsin helps to neutralize Pape's Diapepsin helps to neutralize the excessive acid in the stomach which is causing the food fermentation and preventing proper digestion.

"Cooties" were constantly with me. "Cooties," or body lice, are the bane of Tommy's existence.

The aristocracy of the trenches very Relief in five minutes is waiting for

the entire family free from ach acidity and its symptoms of estion, dyspepsia, sourness, gases, thurn, and headache, for many the It belongs in your home.

To an American, nea means a small insect armed with a bayonet, who is wont to jab it into you and then they skip and jump to the next place to be attacked. There is an advantage in having fleas on you instead of "cootie," in that in one of his extend-

Copyright by ARTHUR GUY EMPEY

CONTINUED FROM TRIESUATY

The yawned and answered, "I don't care if you came forty thousand miles, the ready was my mess tin or canteen in one asked you to." and he walked was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvass case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jet of the pack was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvass case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jet of the pack was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvass case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jet of the pack was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvass case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jet of the pack was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvass case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jet of the pack was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvass case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jet of the pack was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvass case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jet of the pack was my mess tin or canteen in a neat little canvass case. My waterproof sheet, looking like a jet of the meet you can seek to you; he has the water he was not the greatest with a wooden stock for cleaning out in the was made of the pack at the officer who had told me, 'Yes, we take anything over here.' I had been spending a good lot of my recruiting time in the saleon bar of the pack contained my overcoat an extra sheet like the black was my to serious in those days as I was a later when I reached the front. J. it was the proof was blank. I was getting low in the same and the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank. I was getting low in the proof was blank and the proof | shoulers; suspended on the bottom of

business, but it did not work. They immediately put me as batman in their mess. Many a greasy dish of stew was accidentally spilled over them.

I would sooner fight than be a walter, so when the order came through from headquarters calling for a draft of 259 reinforcements for France, I

of 25 revoluteered.

Then we went before the M. O. (medical officer) for another physical examination. This was very brief. He asked our names and numbers and

tyke it aw'y; blind my eyes, e's After five hours we came alongside king for is batman to 'alp 'im carry n pier and disembarked. I had at After five hours we came alongside Struggling under the load, with I was "somewhere in France." We frequent pauses for rest, I reached elept in the open that night on the our betracks (large car barns), and side of a road. About six the next were ordered to entrain After he had completed the task, he showed me how to adjust it on my person. Pretty soon I stood before him a proper Tommy Atkins in heavy marching order, feeling like an overloaded camel.

On my feet were heavy-soled of things. After forty-eight hours in these we went through an intensive training of ten days. coaches, but all I could see on the side

This training consisted of the rud-iments of trench warfare. Trenches had been dug, with barbed-wire entanglements, bombing saps, dugouts observation posts and machine-gun mplacements. We were given a mattering of trench cooking, bomb-irowing, reconnoitering, listening losts, constructing and repairing throwing, barbed wire, "carying in" - parties, methods use in attack and defence, wiring parties, mass formation and the procedure for poison-gas attacks. After unloading our rations and equipment, we lined up on the road in columns of fours waiting for the

on my right also did not know, but suggested that I "awsk" the sergeant. Coming towards us was an old grizzled sergeant, properly fed with the war, so I "awsked" him.

Think it's going to rain, sergeant?" the bloomin' sun a 'shinin'? I looked

guilty.

"Them's the guns up the line, me lad, and you'll get enough of 'em before you gets back to Blighty."

My knees seemed to wilt, and I squeaked out a weak "Oh!" first day's march we arrived at our rest billets. In France they call them rest billets, because while in thm. Tommy works seven days a week and on the eighth day of the week he is given twenty-four hours 'on his own.' Our billett was a spacious affair, a large barn on the left side of the road, which had one hundred entrances, ninety-nine for shells, rats, wind and rain, and the hundredth one

for Tommy, I was tired out, and uswhat you eat lies like a lump of a lip proof until a piece of shrapher into what you eat lies like a lump of it), or tin hat for a pillow, lay down in the straw, and was soon fast astroof the stomach.

I must have slept about two asleep. I must have slept about two asleep. I awoke with a prickling

In a sleepy voice, he answered "That ain't straw, them's cooties."
From that time on my friends the

seldom call them speak of fleas.

To an American, flea means a small insect armed with a bayonet, who is wont to jab it into you and then

ed jumps said fies is liable to land on the fellow next to you; he has the typical energy and push of the American, while the "cootie" has the buildog temacity of the Englishman, he holds on and consolidate or digs in until his meal is finished.

busy in those days and did not have much time for thorough physical examinations. My recruit was passed as "12" by the doctor and turned over to a corporal to make note of his scars. I was mystlied. Suddenly the corporal burst out with , "Elme me two of his fingers are gone," turning to me he said, "You certainly have your nerve with you, not 'alf you aint, to bring this bergar it."

The doctor came over and exploded, "What do you mean by bringing in a man in this condition."

The doctor came over and exploded, "What do you mean by bringing in a man in this condition."

Looking out of the corner of my eye I noticed that the officer who had recruited me had joined the group, and I could not help answering, "Well, sir, I was told that you took anything to much time for thorough physical examinations. My recruit was passed turned over to a corporal to make note of his mets a sheepskin coat, rubber mackintosh, steel helmet , two blankets, intosh, steel helmet , t

on with their search for big game. They had a curious method of pro-

tempt and disgust he avoids the com-pany of the older men, until a couple of days later, in a torment of itching, he also has to resort to a shirt hunt

### STILL GREATER VALUES

THE BIG FLOOD SHOE SALE IS STILL AT ITS HEIGHT AT

#### The Brockton Sample Shoe Store **BIGGER BARGAINS THAN EVER**

Hundreds of satisfied customers will testify to the bargains in Shoes which they purchased during this great Flood Shoe Sale.

There are still hundreds of bargains to be had in MEN'S, WOMEN'S and CHILDREN'S SHOES.

Come early to avoid the rush.

Prices cut regardless of the cost.

Take this opportunity of this big sale as market prices are advancing daily.

#### The Brockton Sample Shoe Store 138 MAIN STREET .

nisery. During these hunts there are lots of pertinent remarks bandled back and forth among the explorers, such as, "Say, Bill. I'll swap you two More grain, more food crops, more little ones for a big one," or. Twe got meat, must be produced next year than black one here that looks like Kaiser

One sunny day in the front line trench, I saw three officers sitting outside of their dugout 'cooties' are no respectors of rank; I have even noticed a suspicious uneasiness about a certain well-known general, one of them was a major, two of them were exploring their shirts, paying no at-tention to the occasional shells which passed overhead. The major was writing a letter; every now and then he would lay aside his writing-pad, search his shirt for a few minutes, get They had a curious method of procedure. They hung their shirts over a hedge and beat them with their entrenching tool handles.

I asked one of them why they didn't pick them off by hand, and he answered, "We haven't had a bath for nine weeks or a change of clabber. If I tried to pick the 'cooties' off my shirt, I would be here for duration of war." After taking a close look at his shirt I agred with him. It was alive The greatest shock a recruit gets when he arrives at his battalion in France is to see the men engaging in a "cootie hunt. With an air of contempt and disgust he avoids the comtempt and disgust he avoids the comtempt and disgust he avoids the contempt and then resume writing a letter; every now and then he would lay aside his writing-pad, search his shirt for a few minutes, get an inspiration, and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter and gave it to his "runner." I was curious to see whether he was writing to an inspiration, and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter; and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter and gave it to his "runner." I was curious to see whether he was writing to an inspiration, and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter; and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter; and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter; and then resume writing. At last he finished his verting a letter; developed his writing a letter; every now and then he would lay aside his writing a letter; every now and then he would lay aside his writing a letter; every now and then he writing a letter; at last he finished his letter; and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter; and th an inspiration, and then resume writing. At last he finished his letter and gave it to his "runner." I was curievery day. Just imagine it, writing a love letter during a "cootie" hunt; but such is the creed of the trenches.

#### AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS

lions of Bushels of Wheat.

By P. G. HOLDEN There are nearly 120,000,000 bushe

of small potatoes wasted in the United States every year, all of which could se used in making bread. nous waste of potatoes takes place on the farms, in the markets, and the homes: but the burden of the waste falls upon the grower and the

In large provision centers where annually handled, small potatoes are generally thrown away. In the grocery stores in cities and small towns all over the country and even in the and homes of the people, immense quantities of small potatoes are wasted. On the farms and in the truck gardens small potatoes are as a rule not gathered, but left to rot on the ground. Why not make use of these potatoes? It cost time labor, money and soil On the tenth day we again met our from his crop. If we must grow them friends "Hommes 49, Chevaux 8." why not save them? Many millions of bushels of wheat badly needed by of bushels of wheat badly needed by

Substitute these small potatoes for one-third the wheat flour used in making bread. The bread will be as nu-tritious and more palatable. Potato bread retains its moisture and good lavor longer than wheat bread. every state in the union and enter into the daily diet of every family the year around. No other vegetable is so generally grown and so generally

used as human food The potato crop of 1917 was about 450,000,000 bushels. Potatoes can be 450,000,000 bushels. Potatoes can be easily kept in pits and root cellars, and there is no reason why this tremendous waste should take place. The need of saving them is made greater by the fact that they can be used to save wheat, the one grain crop so

save wheat the one grain crop so greatly needed for export.

Save the small potatoes. Save the "culls." Use them in making bread or biscuit. Housewives will find it a source of household economy. Bakers will find it profitable, as they can often secure potatoes, discarded by grocers or commission houses at a

How to Make Potato Bread: Ingredients—2-3 cup sweet milk, 1 cup potato, 2 cups flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 tea-spoon sugar, 1-2 yeast cake. These measurements make one loaf. Heat milk to boiling point, then cool to ukewarm. Bake or boil potatoes, then peel and mash or put through ricer. Dissoive yeast cake in the milk; make a sponge as follows: Mix milk, yeast cake, salt, sugar, all the mashed or riced potatoes and 1-3 of the flour. Beat well, let stand over night to rise; in the morning add balance of flour. Let rise until double in bulk, then mold into a loaf; let rise again to double in bulk, then bake 40 minutes in a moderate oven.

Potato Biscuit: Ingredients-2 cups flour, I cup riced potato, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 scant teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon butter or lard, 1 teaspoon sugar, sweet milk to make a dough which can be rolled for biscuit. Sift flour, baking powder, salt, and sugar together. Work butter or lard into flour; add potatoes, which should be boiled or baked and put through ricer, then add milk to make a dough which can be easily handled on board. Roll out about 1-2 inch thick, cut with bis-cuit cutter and bake 16 minutes in a

BREAD FROM SMALL POTATOES, cinnamon, 1-4 teaspoon nutmeg, 2 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup riced use One-Third Potatoes and Save Mil-potatoes, 2 cups, flour, 1-2 teaspoon salt. Mix sugar, spices, salt and short-ening. Add well beaten egg and milk. Beat well and add flour and baking inch thick, cut with doughnut cutter and fry in a deep fat.

POULTRY WAR RATIONS.

A recent conference of poultry ex ardization of war rations for poultry. and the ration recommended scratch feed is cracked corn. pounds; feed wheat 100 pounds; heavy oats, 200 pounds; barley, 200 pounds. This combination of grains makes an excellent scratch grain but at presen use of these potatoes? prices it is doubtful if it pays to feed labor, money and soil as large a percentage of corn as sugfertility to grow them, and the grower cannot eliminate the small potatoes from his crop. If we must grow them going to be practical for poultry keep why not save them? Many millions going to be practical for poultry keep ers to feed wheat in quantities at least a rather large area. Twenty-four counties in the northwestern part of gested in this ration. As long as rea-sonably good wheat can be secured for equal to corn, and as long as oats are cheaper than either corn or wheat, if they are of good quality, they should also be fed in large quantities. Barley on the present market is one-half cent per pound higher than oats and therefore the careful feeder will not use very much barley, no matter how good it may be, as long as it maintains that ratio toward oats.

Every poultry keeper should keep this suggested ration in mind and as soon as corn reaches the price which it should normally be with a large supply on hand, that should be in-

creased in the regular feed.

Contrary to normal times, dry mash is this season cheaper than scratch crains. For this reason a special ef-ort should be made to make the fowls at more dry mash than they do natur lly. The best method to bring this bout is feeding a limited amount of scratch grain at all times except at right, and even in some instances leaving out the scratch grain ration ntirely, except at night. feeding of a warm wet mash in addi-tion to the dry mash available for the birds all the time. The palatability of of the poultry mash is of greater importance than most people realize and this should always be taken into conthis should always be taken into consideration when the mash is being pre pared. When birds have a dry mash, which they eat greedily, the same combination should be fed without

The night feed of grain should always be given at about 3 p. m. and in such liberal quantities that a little will be left in the litter when the birds go to bed entirely satisfied. During extreme cold weather, it is wise to feed year. to feed very frequently during the day either grain, green food or table scraps but in such limited quantities that the birds will be encouraged to becon active in searching for the food rath than fill themselves up easily as stand around in the corners and on the cold. Birds that are uncomfortable ecause of the cold will not be hanny and therefore will not lay eggs and coultry keepers who are after eggs should bend every effort toward keep-

Get Ready for the Spring Drive. boiled or baked and put through ricer, then add milk to make a dough which can be easily handled on board. Roll out about 1-2 inch thick, cut with biscuit cutter and bake 15 minutes in a quick oven.

Potato Doughnuts: Ingredients—1 cup sugar, 1-2 teaspoon shortening, 1 cess, 1-2 cup sweet milk, 1-4 teaspoon

meat, must be produced next year than ever before in the history of the country, and that with less labor. It will not be accomplished simply by working harder—by cultivating more acres. It will not be accomplished by work ing longer hours. As a matter of fact most farmers work too hard and too long as it is. What is needed is something far different. Probably the first step toward greater accomplishment will actually lessen labor. This will come through the elimination of dupli-cated efforts brought about by more thought, better planning, better preparation, and less duplication of effort will pave the way toward larger crops with even less labor than usua SAVE THE SEED CORN.

Preserve Every Ear That is Fit fo

Coming Planting Season. Investigation of the seed corn situaportant corn growing states of the country indicates a big shortage of seed throughout the west and would seem to indicate a brisk demand for Connecticut grown seed. Information

given out by the seed reporter of the United States department of agricul-ture gives conditions in a number of states as follows:

states as follows:

Illinois: The situation is the most serious in years. Practically all the corn in the northern portion of the state, extending through about 100 miles south of the Chicago latitude, is very immature and soft. In the central and southern parts of the state the corn matured better, though uneveniv. evenly.

effective control.

In the work done at the Storrs Ex-

records are available only since 1914

It has been generally supposed that

self out" the animals becoming im

mune. Unless one has been fortunate in the disposition of the proper ani-

mais and in adopting proper control methods it is doubtful if such a thing

actually occurs. Records at the station

fect others, although they do not them-

MIXED NUTS

**MOHICAN SPECIAL** 

**OUAKER OATS** 

Indiana: A portion of the state is supplied, but reports from the northern counties show that as high as 90 per cent. of the farmers will buy their seed for next year Michigan: From present indications surplus of seed next spring, thus leaving an immense territory depending for their seed corn on outside sources.

There is a general scarcity of good the purchase of three cows in 1994. seed except in a few southern counties of the state, and where a surplus exists there is great difficulty in drying and storing it. The corn is so full of moisture that it cannot be shipped without danger of moulding. Minnesota: The present situation is grave because of frosts in Septembtr and October. Special efforts are being made to save what seed they can.

Missouri: The situation is serious,

especially in the northern half of the state. Many farmers who normally sell seed corn are compelled to buy it this year. Germinaion tests of cor selected after the first severe freeze

siderably damaged by wet and cold Virginia: The western half of the

Wisconsin: The situation is serious. Less than 100,000 of the necessary 280,000 bushels needed to plant the usual acreage is now in sight. This state is looking to other states to secure seed corn of the varieties com-Inquiries have already come to varius people in the state of Connecticut

asking as to the possibility of securing a supply of seed in this state. In view the shortage in the western states would seem that the farmers of connecticut who are needing would do well to take immediate would do well to make in the control of the coming year.

Apparently people with corn which Apparently people with corn which is capable of high germination and which is otherwise suited for seed would do well to save the price which will be offered will certainly be above the value of the corn as feed. In addition, every farmer who sells a bushel of good seed may have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done a patriotic service by

irst of a Series of Short Articles Giving the Condensed Result of Three Years' livestigation at the Storrs Esperiment Station, Published in Bulletin 93, by L. F. Rettger and G. C. White.

The losses now occuring annually as a result of infectious abortion are variously estimated from twenty-five to fifty million dollars in the United to fifty States. No other cattle disease works greater havoc or is so expensive to the dairymen, located in thickly settled

# END OF SEASON PRICE

EVERY GARMENT WILL BE SOLD

At the end of each season it has been our policy to clean up our stock, and this year will be the greatest in our 22 years of merchandising.

WOMEN'S BEAUTIFUL

PLUSH

Sizes 16 to 46

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WOMEN'S

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red due to the premature calving of from 15 per cent. to 50 per cent. of the contrary but the disease, may indicate to the cows, there is also the less in milk production due to the fact that a cow which does not calve normally does not receive sufficient stimulation for maximum production. Again difficulty is often encountered in getting a cow to conceive properly once she has abortled.

Sidence of the disease, in the disease still therefore, that the broading herd does not of itself become immune and free from the disease.

Soft and the broading herd does not of itself become immune and free from the disease.

Better Pasture vs. Grain Feed.

Better Pasture vs. Grain Feed.

Everyone agrees that New England ought to have more sheep. But New England is not getting more sheep.

necessarily occur with an infected animal, although it generally does result in such manifestation at least once during the life of the animal In 1897, the discovery of the organ-ism causing the disease was first re-ported. Various investigators have

As an indication of the tenacity of the disease the following percentages of calves lost through abortion in one herd under observation at the station since worked on the problem but aside from the successful application of ag-glutination and complement-fixation, blood tests, little successful work has actually been done and the disease has continued to spread rapidly. The present work seems to materially adare given for the period from 1904 to The 1916, inclusive:

periment Station, three herds have been under observation. In one, the

the total number of calvage. It will be noted that as late as 1914, twentyfive perecent, or one-fourth of all the calving cows aborted. In 1917, the

loath to increase their stock holding in the face of high prices for the feed with which to keep them. New England would be justified in leaving sheep alone if it was necessary to buy

grain to feed them.

But New England has a large amount of land which carr only be farmed profitably as pasture and sheep pasture at that. Much of the pasture is poor, to be sure, but if we follow the procedure of the Rothamster (England) experiment station ever poor pasture may be made to produce mutton and wool without the use of

grain.

One-half of a sheep pasture was top dressed with fertilizer. No grain was fed to the sheep pastured here. The other half of the field was not fertilized, but the sheep were fed cottonseed meal at the rate of one pound per head per day. At the end of the period of three years the gain in mutton and wool was the same in each care, but wool was the same in each case meal cost about twice as much as the was producing more than the unfer tilized at the end of the period.

In 1914, seventy-five per cent. Popped rice is a Chinese delicacy calving cows reacted positively In one city there is a rice popper blood test, this showing the guild.

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U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION LICENSE No. G-08535

STEAKS Sirloin, Porterhouse, Round lb 28c	
CHUCK ROAST lb 20c	Fresh Cut Hambur Fresh Beef Liver,
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PURE LARD	PEANUT BUTTE
Uncas Creamery RITTER III 50c	COOKING EGGS

YELLOW ONIONS CELERY

SEEDLESS RAISINS, pkg.... 15c

1 lb. SODA CRACKERS COFFEE, Ib ..... 35c Both for 34c BAKER'S COCOA

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Dried Beef, lb..... 48c Pickled Pigs' Feet, lb. . 10c 28c Pickled Tripe, lb.... 10c

CRISCO POTATOES BUTTER, Ib \_\_\_\_\_ 50c | Cold Storage, doz. 55c | 15 lbs. \_\_\_\_ 47c

Juicy Florida lb. . . . . . . . . . 19c 3 lbs . . . . . . . 11c HEARTS 3 bchs. 25c Oranges, 13 for 25c BRIGHT TANGERINES, dozen 35c

1 lb. MILK CRACKERS **FANCY CANNED** STRING BEANS MASCOT SOAP 6 for ..... 25c

package \_\_\_\_\_ MATCHES, 4 boxes. 25c PINK SALMON, can. 20c